Tribal Science in Action:

Case Studies from Bois Forte Environmental Services' Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Program





- 1) Pilot Project: Renovation of a home with wet Preserved Wood Foundations (PWF)
- 2) Using blower door airtightness tests, infrared thermography, visual inspections and building code study to diagnose construction flaws in new homes
- 3) Using ultra-fine particle counting to perform Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) testing at Tribal casinos

2) Using blower door airtightness tests, infrared thermography, visual inspections and building code study to diagnose construction flaws in new homes







Residents complained of:

- 1) cold floors throughout the house
- 2) cold bedrooms especially adjacent to the attached garage
- 3) cold kitchens
- 4) drafts entering the house around doors, windows and sliding glass doors
- 5) cold air coming in through the range hood exhaust fan

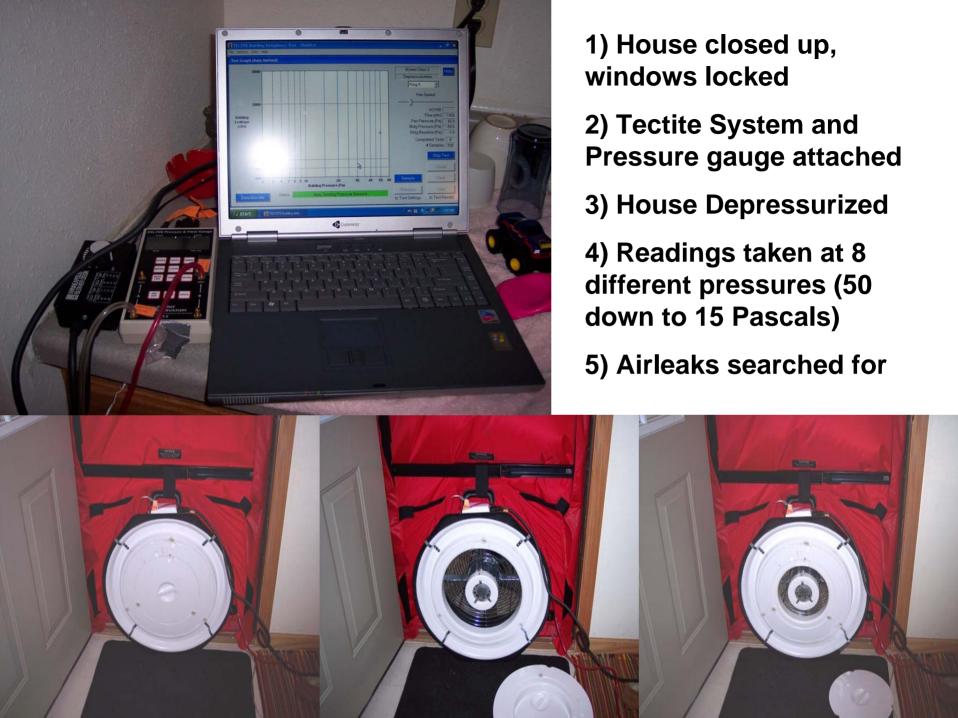
Several families reported going through an entire 300 gallon tank of propane in just over a month.

Some reported going through as many as five tanks over the entire heating season (at a cost of over \$500 per tank).









WIE DICHT IST IHR HAUS?

Stabiler, verstellbarer Aluminiumrahmen mit umlaufendem Dichtungsprofil.

Reißfestes
Gewebetuch für
den luftdichten Einbau
des Gebläses
im Türrahmen.

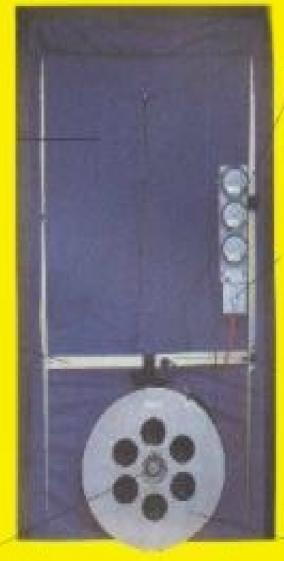
Querstrebe zur Aussteifung des Aluminiumrahmens.

Hochleistungsgebläse mit zwei Laufrichtungen (1 Richtung kalibriert). Einzeln kalibrierte Meßgeräte für Druckdifferenz und Luftvolumenstrom.

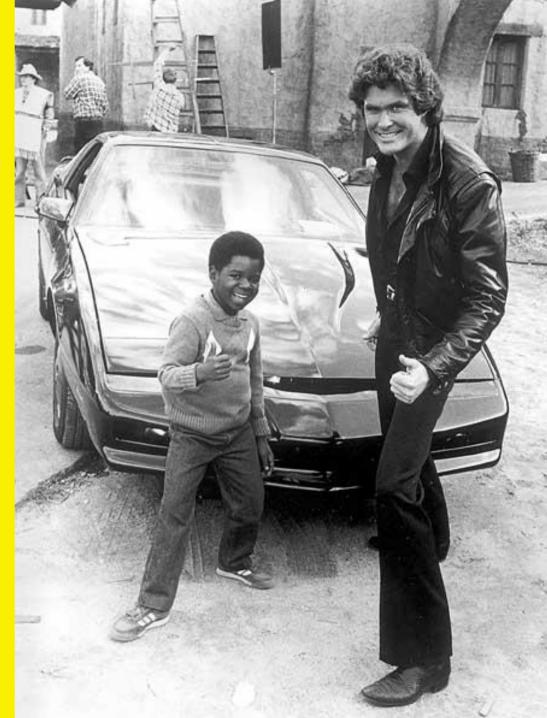
Elektronische Drehzahlregelung des Gebläses.

> Spannknebel für rutsch- und kippfesten Einbau des Türrahmens.

Meßblende für Messungen bei sehr kleinen Luftstromen.



Meßgeräte

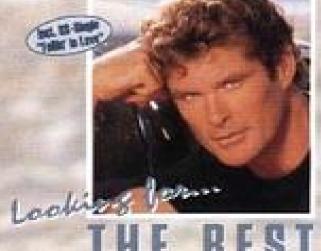


Gebläse

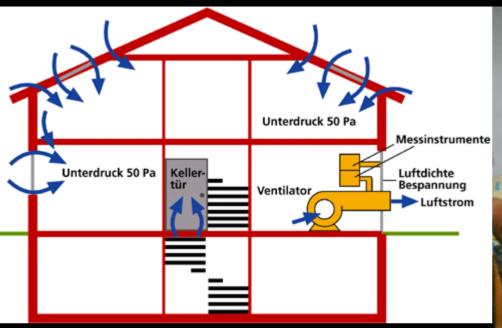
Meßblende







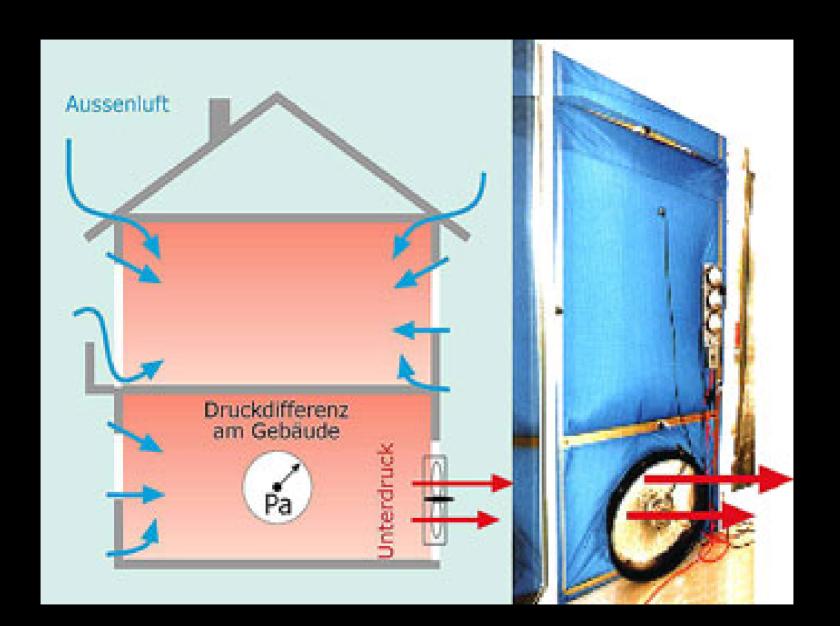


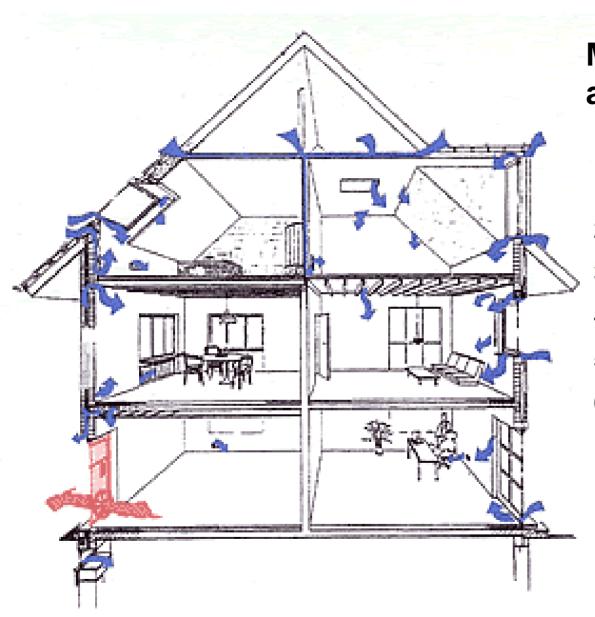




Blower-Door-Test Besucher willkommen!

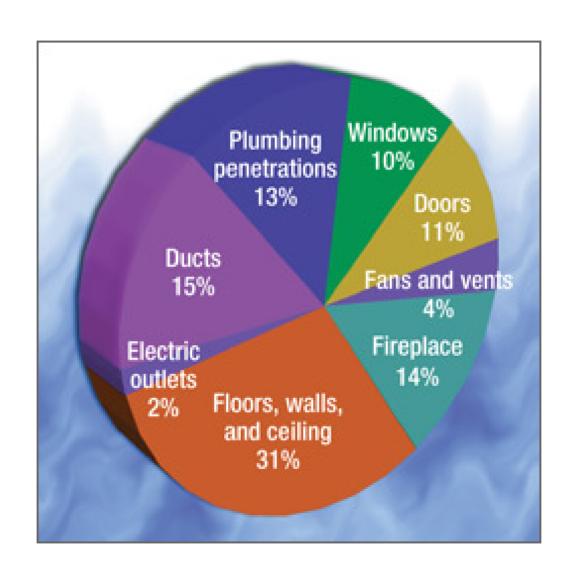
Termin:





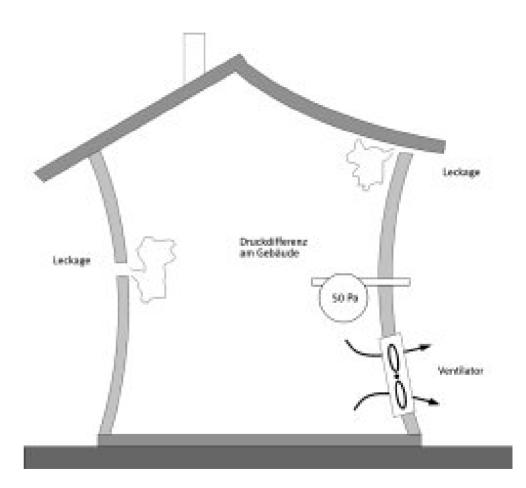
Major sources of airleakage in a home

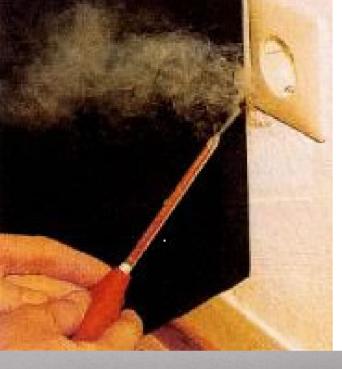
- 1) Penetrations into attics
- 2) Top plates in attics
- 3) Around windows and doors
- 4) Air plenums
- 5) Around sill plates
- 6) Around electrical boxes



House under depressurization





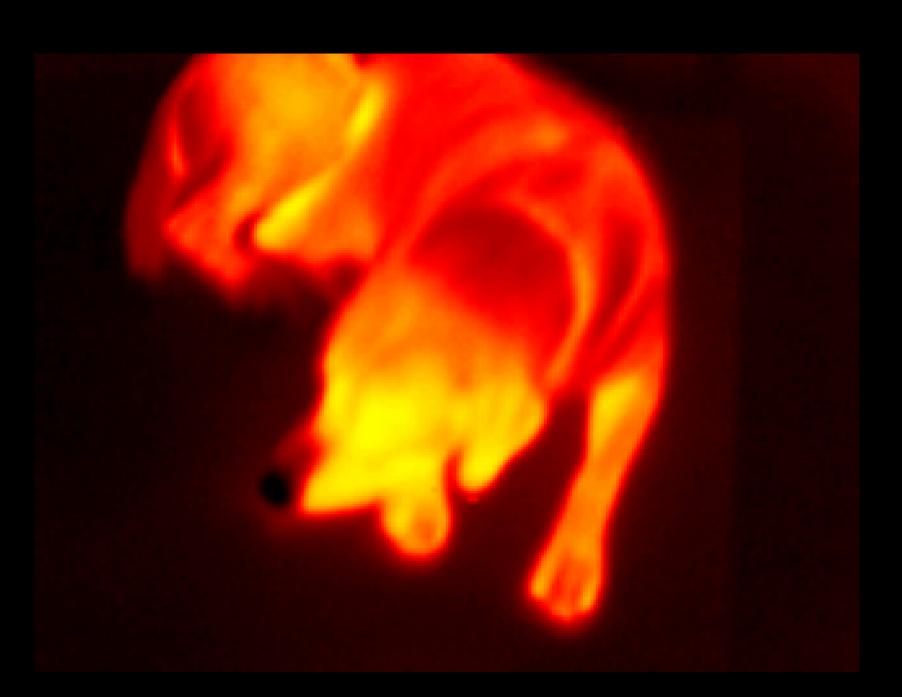


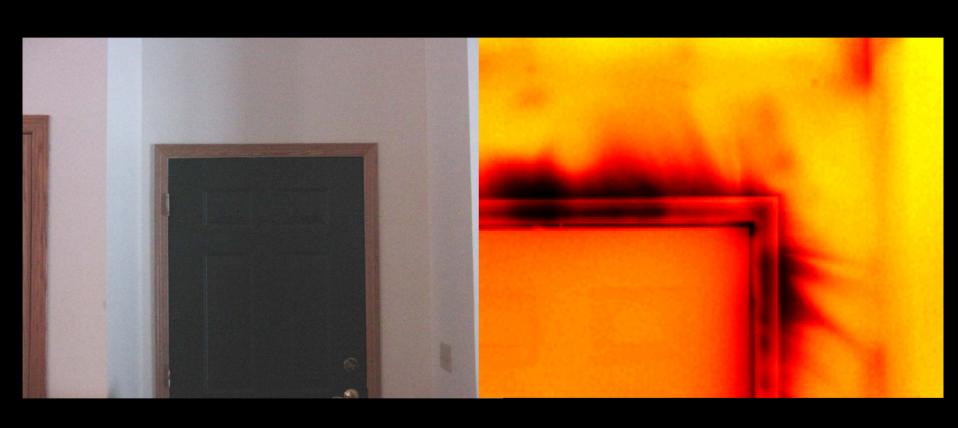
The search for airleaks begins...







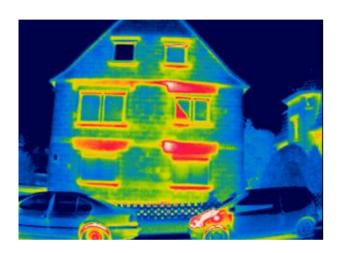


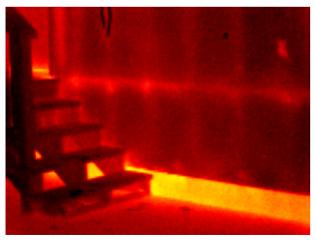


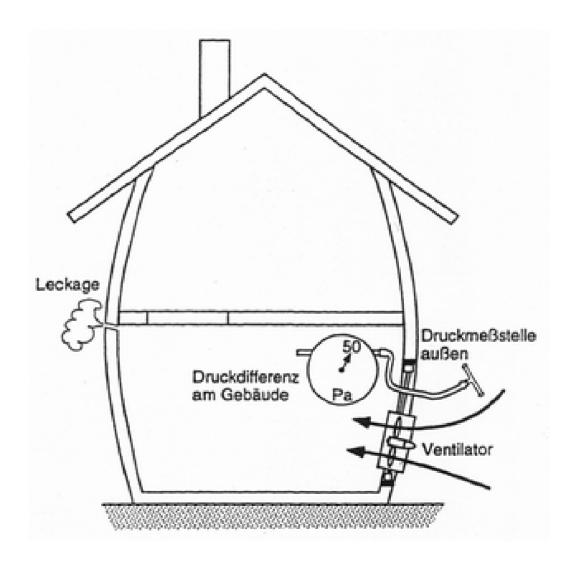




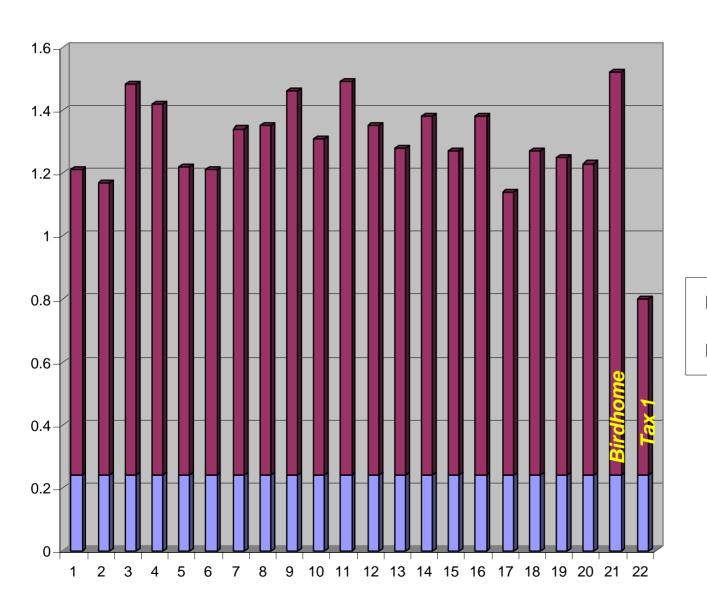
House under pressurization





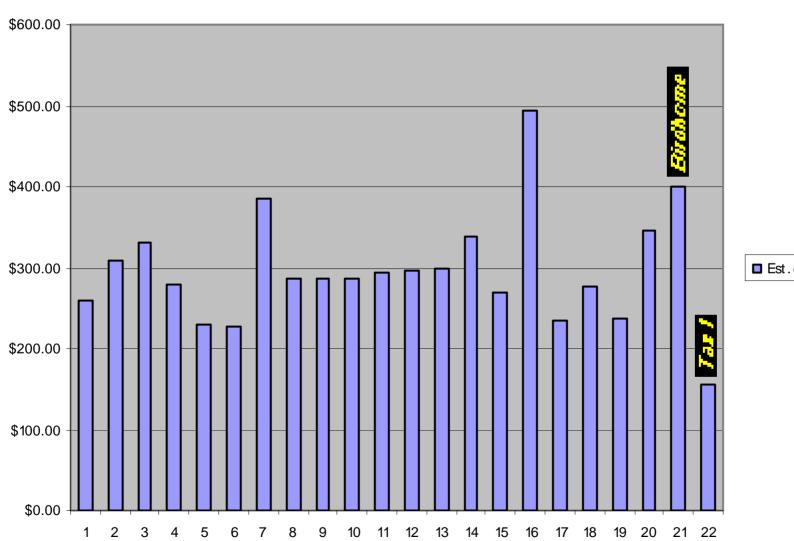


Tax Credit 2 Homes



- CFM per ft2 floor area
- □ Code Baseline (.24)

Est.cost of air leakage



■ Est. cost of air leakage

All 20 homes were found to have consistently poor airtightness values.

Compared to the airtightness portion of the Energy Code (adopted to the MN State Building Code April 15, 2000), the homes were all found to be between 3 to 5 times leakier than the building code allows.



MN State Building Code Requirements

The energy portion of the Minnesota State Building Code has distinct prescriptive requirements for airsealing as well as a numerical airtightness standard, one of which must be followed by residential building contractors:

Prescriptive Requirements:

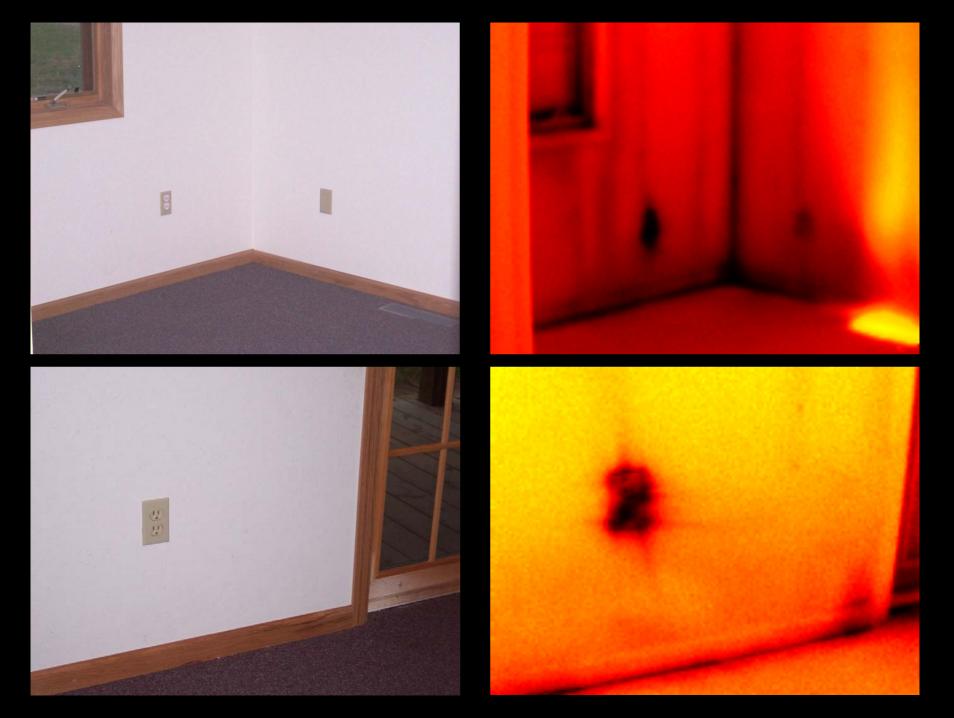
In the MN State Building Code, Minnesota Rule 7670.0470, Subpart 7. Air Leakage, item B., (subitems 1 & 2), it states that all Category 1 buildings such as these "must be sealed around window and door frames, between wall cavities and window or door frames, and at utility penetrations". In addition, they must be sealed "between wall assemblies and their rim joists, sill plates, foundations; between wall and roof/ceilings; and between separate wall panels".

Numerical Airtightness Standard:

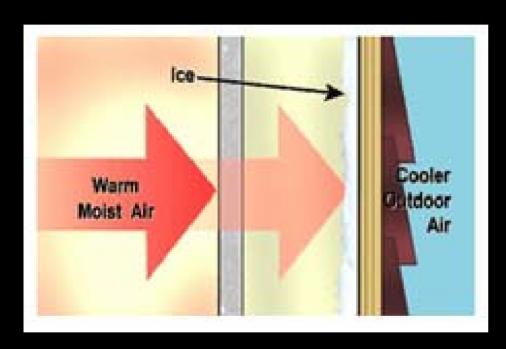
In Subpart 7. item C, they do allow for a "performance alternative" as an "alternative to the prescriptive requirements of item B", in which case "the air leakage rate must be 0.24 cubic feet per minute per square foot of conditioned space or less at 50 pascals".

Building Inspection Findings

1.	Missing Insulation in the Crawl Space Walls	page 8
2.	Missing Vapor Barrier in the Crawl Space Walls	page 9
3.	Missing Insulation on Foundation Walls Above Grade	page 10
4.	Missing Sheathing in Crawl Space Walls	page 12
5.	No Air Sealing at Sheathing Penetrations	page 13
6.	No Air Sealing at Top Plate of Walls	page 16
7.	No Air Sealing at the Doors and Windows	page 17
8.	No Air Sealing at the Sill Plate	page 18
9.	No Sealing Behind Electrical Boxes	page 19
10.	Poorly Installed Insulation	page 20
11.	Covered Heat Registers (Missing Grilles)	page 21
12.	Missing Heat Ductwork and Grilles	page 22
13.	Missing Insulation, Duct Seal and Grilles, and	page 22
	Undersized Grilles	
14.	Poorly Installed Furnace Filters	page 24
15.	Heat Recovery Ventilators Improperly Hooked Up	page 25
16.	Incomplete Final Cleaning	page 27
17.	Range Hood Exhaust Fans Improperly Installed	page 29



Moisture diffusion





















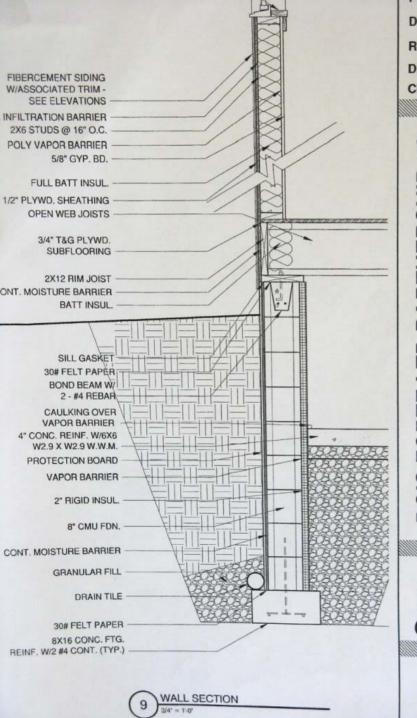






So what did we do?

- 1) Inspected all 20 homes with our blower door & infrared camera, performed visual inspections
- 2) Informally interviewed residents



Date: 03-31
Revised:
Drawn by: Checked by: -

PROJEC **PARTNERSHIP BOIS FORTE FRIBAL**

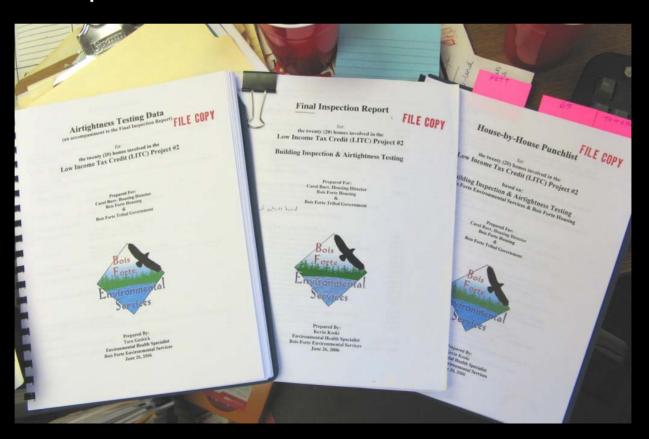
AKE VERMILLION / NETT LAKE

FIVE BEDROOM OPTION "B" 3) Dug through:

- a) Architect's Drawings
- b) Project Specifications
- c) Contract
 Documents
- d) MN Codes

A2

4) Prepared detailed and fully illustrated inspection report, including all inspection findings, infrared images, blower door data, code quotes, drawing & spec quotes, and punch list for renovation work



5) Attended planning meetings with Housing representatives, Tribal Council, and Tribal attorney

6) Sent reports out to Architect and General Contractor

7) Attended meetings with Tribal representatives, architect, Contractor and subcontractors

8) Approved scope of work for renovations

9) Supervised some of the renovation work













